

BOEING



(NASA-CR-124231) INVESTIGATION INTO
REVERSION OF POLYURETHANE ENCAPSULANTS
(Boeing Co., New Orleans, La.)

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VOLUME _____ OF _____

TITLE INVESTIGATION INTO REVERSION OF
POLYURETHANE ENCAPSULANTS

MODEL NO. S-IC CONTRACT NO. NAS8-5608

ISSUE NO. _____ ISSUED TO _____

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ABSTRACT

The effect of high humidity (95% RH) at 60°C, 70°C, 85°C and 100°C on the solid-to-liquid reversion of polyurethane elastomers (used for potting electrical connectors and conformal coating printed circuit boards) was investigated. Hardness measurements in accordance with Method 1082 of FED-STD-406 were used on eleven elastomers to track reversion for a 101-day period.

The primary purpose of the tests was to provide data to predict service life for the polyurethane elastomers. This was not accomplished as the hardness did not deteriorate rapidly enough at the lower test temperatures. The tests did determine that the potting and coating materials most widely used on the S-IC Program (PR1535 and PR1538) are susceptible to reversion but appear adequate for service in the S-IC environment. The PR1535 showed no loss in hardness at 60°C, while the PR1538 stabilized 8% down at 60°C.

KEY WORDS

Elastomer

Reversion

Potting

Conformal Coating

Humidity

This document includes the results of tests conducted per EWA 362 and EWA 362A (Reference a).

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* 100°C, 85°C, 70°C, and 60°C

1.0

OBJECTIVES

- a. Evaluate reversion characteristics of elastomers used for potting of electrical connectors and conformal coating of printed circuit boards.
- b. Provide data to predict service life of elastomers used on the S-IC Program.
- c. Determine adequacy of potting and conformal coating elastomers used in S-IC applications.

2.0

BACKGROUND

Polyurethane encapsulants can revert to a liquid state under environmental stress, usually involving high humidity. The degree of this reversion, the rapidity, and the temperature intensification of humidity effect were not known until 1966 when the U. S. Navy began subjecting materials to an environment of 100°C and 95% RH and noting changes in hardness. Results indicated the reversion problem was much more severe than anticipated.

Published data (Reference b) and possible reversion of encapsulants used on the S-IC Program led to the present study at MAF.

The Shore "A" hardness test selected to track reversion has shown to be precise, convenient and inexpensive to perform.

3.0

CONCLUSIONS

- a. For the encapsulants tested, the change from the original hardness values after 101 days at 60°C were very slight, indicating no significant reversion. This 101-day time period was not long enough at the 60°C temperature to establish a service life rating.
- b. With the exception of Uralane 5712 and Hysol C-21, all encapsulants reverted (in 20 to 40 days at the 100°C temperature) to a very low hardness, indicating high susceptibility to reversion.
- c. Based on the results of these tests, the polyurethanes used on the S-IC Program are adequate for current S-IC applications.

4.0

RECOMMENDATIONS

Humidity degradation has been shown elsewhere (reference b) to be permanent and cumulative. Hydrolytic stability tests, as employed here, are recommended for screening purposes on polyurethane elastomers to determine sensitivity to reversion. Of the polyurethane elastomers tested, the Urelane 5712 showed the greatest resistance to reversion; however, since several specimens cracked during tests, it is recommended that further testing be conducted prior to consideration of this material for S-IC or other program applications.

5.0 PROCEDURES AND RESULTS

5.1 TEST CONDITIONS

5.1.1 Temperatures

- a. $60^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$
- b. $70^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$
- c. $85^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$
- d. $100^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$

5.1.2 Relative Humidity

95% Minimum (all tests).

5.1.3 Hardness Measurements

Hardness measurements were in accordance with Method 1082 of FED-STD-406, with a type A-2 durometer and an application time of three seconds. Specimens were cooled to $23^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ prior to the hardness check. The hardness was checked at 7-day intervals unless the rate of change indicated a different interval to be advantageous. A set of five specimens were subjected to each test condition for 101 days, or until the specimen liquified. Measurements were discontinued on any specimen when the hardness value became less than 10.

5.2

TEST SPECIMEN MATERIAL AND PROCESSING

The elastomers included in these tests were selected from the Qualified Products List (QPL) of potting, molding and conformal coating specifications and processes used on the S-IC Program. Twenty specimens of each type of elastomer listed in Table 1 were cast in discs one-half inch in thickness and one and one-half inches in diameter. Processing and curing of the test specimens were as shown in Table 2. The Hysol C-21 is the only epoxy-type potting material used in Boeing fabricated S-IC stage hardware and was included in the test for comparative data.

5.3

TEST RESULTS

Final hardness values are shown in Tables 3, 4, 5 and 6. The hardness decrease in all materials, except PR1538 (down 8%), was minimal at 60°C. All values are an average of five specimens, except as noted. Uralane specimens exhibited cracks at each of the four test temperatures, and four specimens of the Hysol C-21 cracked during testing at the 85°C temperature. Tables 7 through 17 show hardness change during the test periods for the eleven types of elastomers.

6.0

REFERENCES

- a. Boeing Engineering Work Authorization (EWA) 362 and 362A, "Evaluation of Reversion Resistance of Elastomers", March 1969.
- b. Report, "Navy Investigates Reversion Phenomena of Two Elastomers", Fred H. Gahimer and Fred W. Nieske, Insulation/Circuits Magazine, August 1968.

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TABLE 1
TEST MATERIALS DATA

MATERIAL DESIGNATION	MATERIAL IDENT. NO.	MANUFACTURER'S NAME	APPLICATION DATA	USING SPECIFICATION	MATERIAL TYPE
3C-900A	1	Churchill Chemical Co.	Patching and Repair	MSFC-PROC-186	Polyurethane
3C-907	2	Churchill Chemical Co.	Potting and Molding	MSFC-SPEC-202	Polyurethane
Uralane 5712	3	Furane Plastics, Inc.	Potting and Molding	MSFC-SPEC-202	Polyurethane
Uralane 5733	4	Furane Plastics, Inc.	Potting and Molding	--	Polyurethane
PR1535	5	Products Research Co.	Potting and Molding	MSFC-SPEC-202	Polyurethane
PR1538	6	Products Research Co.	Conformal Coating	MSFC-SPEC-393	Polyurethane
Hysol C-21	7	Hysol Chemical Co.	Field Potting	60B32561 (Boeing Spec.)	Epoxy
Hysol PC-22	8	Hysol Chemical Co.	Conformal Coating	MSFC-SPEC-393	Polyurethane
Pro-Seal 794	9	Coast Pro-Seal Mfg. Co.	Potting and Molding	MSFC-SPEC-202	Polyurethane
Pro-Seal 796-80	10	Coast Pro-Seal Mfg. Co.	Potting and Molding	MSFC-SPEC-202	Polyurethane
Chem Seal 3547	11	Chem Seal Corp.	Potting and Molding	MSFC-SPEC-202	Polyurethane

TABLE 2
TEST SPECIMEN PREPARATION DATA

<u>ELASTOMER TYPE</u>	<u>PROCESSED PER</u>	<u>CURE TIME/TEMPERATURE</u>
3C-900A	Mfg. Instructions	15 min. @ 180°F
3C-907	Mfg. Instructions	1 hr. @ 180°F
UR5712	60B32057*	16 hrs. @ 140°F
UR5733	Mfg. Instructions	4 hrs. @ 180°F
PR1535	Mfg. Instructions	6 hrs. @ 180°F
PR1538	60B32057*	16 hrs. @ 140°F
C-21	Mfg. Instructions	2 hrs. @ 140°F 4 hrs. @ 140°F (Post Cure)
PC-22	60B32057*	16 hrs. @ 140°F
PS-794	Mfg. Instructions	16 hrs. @ 180°F
PS-796-80	Mfg. Instructions	16 hrs. @ 180°F
CS-3547	Mfg. Instructions	6 hrs. @ 180°F

* Boeing Specification

TABLE 3
HARDNESS AT 60°C AND 95% RH

MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	INITIAL HARDNESS	HARDNESS AT _____ DAYS		HARDNESS CHANGE	REMARKS
1	77	72	101	5	
2	77	77	↑	0	
3	67	67		0	
4	80	77		3	Two specimens cracked at 19 days.
5	79	78		1	
6	73	65		8	
7	96	91		5	
8	80	78		2	
9	84	81		3	
10	80	78	↓	2	
11	80	76	101	4	

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TABLE 4
HARDNESS AT 70°C AND 95% RH

MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	INITIAL HARDNESS	HARDNESS AT _____ DAYS		HARDNESS CHANGE	REMARKS
1	79	68	101	11	
2	78	71	↑ ↓	7	
3	67	67		0	One specimen cracked in 19 days.
4	79	72		7	One specimen cracked in 19 days.
5	79	72		7	
6	75	55		20	
7	96	81		15	
8	80	68		12	
9	80	72		8	
10	80	67		13	
11	83	65		18	

TABLE 5
HARDNESS AT 85°C AND 95% RH

MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	INITIAL HARDNESS	HARDNESS AT _____ DAYS		HARDNESS CHANGE	REMARKS
1	77	27	101	50	
2	77	45	↑	32	
3	66	54		12	Two specimens cracked at 13 days.
4	79	59		20	
5	74	47		27	
6	70	16		54	
7	96	74	↓	22	Four specimens cracked at 68 days.
8	80	26		54	
9	80	49		31	
10	78	35		43	
11	81	25	101	56	

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TABLE 6
HARDNESS AT 100°C AND 95% RH

MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	INITIAL HARDNESS	HARDNESS AT —— DAYS		HARDNESS CHANGE	REMARKS
1	79	<10	28	>69	
2	81	<10	36	>71	
3	83	52	42	31	One specimen cracked at 21 days.
4	76	26	42	50	One specimen cracked at 14 days.
5	72	<10	28	>62	
6	74	<10	14	>64	
7	92	74	42	18	
8	82	<10	21	>72	
9	79	<10	42	>69	
10	79	<10	36	>69	
11	78	<10	36	>68	

HARDNESS VS. TIME AT NOTED TEMPERATURES AND 95% RH
ELASTOMER TYPE 3C-900A

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HARDNESS VS. TIME AT NOTED TEMPERATURES AND 95% RH
ELASTOMER TYPE 3C-907

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HARDNESS VS. TIME AT NOTED TEMPERATURES AND 95% RH
ELASTOMER TYPE Uralane 5712

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HARDNESS VS. TIME AT NOTED TEMPERATURES AND 95% RH
ELASTOMER TYPE Uralane 5733

REV. SYM. _____

HARDNESS VS. TIME AT NOTED TEMPERATURES AND 95% RH
ELASTOMER TYPE PRI535

REV. SYM. _____

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HARDNESS VS. TIME AT NOTED TEMPERATURES AND 95% RH
ELASTOMER TYPE PR1538

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$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \right)$$
[illegible]

HARDNESS VS. TIME AT NOTED TEMPERATURES AND 95% RH
ELASTOMER TYPE PC-22

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HARDNESS VS. TIME AT NOTED TEMPERATURES AND 95% RH
ELASTOMER TYPE PRO-SEAL 794

REV. SYM. _____

HARDNESS VS. TIME AT NOTED TEMPERATURES AND 95% RH
ELASTOMER TYPE PRO-SEAL 796-80

REV. SYM. _____

HARDNESS VS. TIME AT NOTED TEMPERATURES AND 95% RH
ELASTOMER TYPE CHEM-SEAL 3547

REV. SYM. _____